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Apples

NORTHWESTERN, (Northwest Greening). Vigorous grower and very hardy; fruit large, smooth and handsome, of a greenish-yellow color. In favor wherever grown; a valuable baking variety. Hardy in the North. Season, October to February.

WHITNEY. A very high quality small apple or large crab. A favorite of children. It is FINE FOR EATING, sauce, preserves, and jellies and also makes a clear, flavorful white cider. An iron-clad. Bears young. Should be in every home orchard. August.

FIRESIDE. A SUPER DELICIOUS. Minnesota has achieved another remarkable success in fruit breeding! The STATE FRUIT BREEDING FARM has succeeded in developing a new DELICIOUS apple, hardy enough to thrive in this northern country. As most people know, the common Delicious apple is not hardy or dependable in any but favorable climates. Think what this means! You can now have an apple superior to Delicious in flavor and hardy enough to grow and thrive so much farther north.

VICTORY. An apple of McIntosh type but later in season, a little MORE FIRM IN FLESH, generally a BETTER COLOR and the fruit is LESS LIKELY TO DROP before ready for harvest. The picking season is about a week following McIntosh and it KEEPS AT LEAST A MONTH LONGER in the winter. Not only is it of HIGH DESSERT QUALITY equalling or exceeding McIntosh but it also has EXCELLENT CULINARY QUALITIES for use in BAKING, PIE-MAKING, APPLE SAUCE, or uncooked in FRUIT SALADS. Very Hardy.

LODI. A quick-bearing, blight resistant improvement over Yellow Transparent, originated by N.Y. Experiment Station. FRUIT IS MUCH LARGER and ripens almost as soon as Yellow Transparent. Bears younger, has better flavor, keeps longer, and does not get mealy and soft. The sprightly rich flavor makes it a great kitchen favorite. Also when fully ripe, it attains a pleasantly mild, aromatic flavor and is good for eating. Fruit is large and uniform. Color is a very attractive vivid yellow, occasionally with a slight trace of blush on exposed cheek. Tree is large, healthy, BLIGHT RESISTANT, vigorous. HEAVY CROPPER, YOUNG BEARER. Is becoming one of the most popular new Early Summer Apples for Home, Local, and Roadside Market Orchards. EATING, COOKING, MARKET.

Apricots

MONARCH. A high quality free-stone apricot adapted to eastern and southern Nebraska, southern Iowa, and Kansas. Is medium to large in size, A PERFECT FREE-STONE. Is a beautiful golden yellow with pink cheek. FINE FOR DESSERT AND CANNING.

CHINESE. A very high quality apricot of medium size and a perfect free-stone. Attractive yellow with pink cheek. It is adapted to all of Nebraska except the northwest one-fourth; also southeastern South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and eastern Colorado. A PROLIFIC BEARER.

SEEDLING PEACH. Grown from seed of one of the hardier high quality peach varieties. These will not all equal the size and quality of their parent, but some may even be larger and better. These are recommended for planting as a WINDBREAK about the garden or orchard trees, in the south half of Nebraska, southern Iowa, Kansas and eastern Colorado. These make a fine windbreak quickly and will produce an abundance of suitable home fruit. Plant six to ten feet apart.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN. A hardy tree bearing an abundance of dark red fruits which ripen with the cherries and are very valuable in attracting the birds away from cherry trees and preventing bird injury to cherries. The fruit is also fine if mixed with rhubarb as sauce.

Plums

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KAGA. One of Prof. Hansen's best introductions. It combines hardiness, immense size, delicious quality, long keeping, beautiful color, small pit and early bearing. A cross between the native northwest plum and the intensely fragrant Chinese apricot. Good for eating, or canning. When cooked, the apricot flavor is brought out to perfection. It is a two inch two ounce plum, beginning to bear the second year. Is very hardy.

GOLDENROD. An early large, beautiful, yellow hybrid plum. It is extraordinarily prolific and vigorous, succeeding well in the North. The fruit is round, bright golden yellow in color and very striking in appearance. The flesh is tender, juicy, sweet and melting as a huge honey drop. The tree is vigorous, and extremely productive.

PIPESTONE. This delicious new plum is a welcome addition to our list of new plums. It is a VERY LARGE PRODUCTIVE EARLY RED PLUM OF HIGH QUALITY. It begins to ripen at the end of the first week of August. With the possible exception of Superior, it is one of the largest hybrid plums. A particularly pleasing feature is that it is EXCELLENT FOR CANNING. STOCK LIMITED THIS YEAR.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

ASH (Green). This splendid tree is becoming recognized as one of our better shade trees and is being more extensively planted each year. A medium grower and valuable for planting along streets or in parks. It is clean, symmetrical, drouth-resistant and long-lived. Especially good for the West and Northwest. Is very hardy.

BECHTEL CRAB. Double flowering crab. Large, pink, double, highly fragrant flowers. Green fruit. Height ten to twenty feet. Hardy.

FLAME CRAB. One of the newer flowering crabs producing an abundance of flame colored blossoms. The tree is very hardy and blooms young.

CHINESE ELM. Especially adapted to the dry plains. Thrives on dry poor soils where few other trees do. It comes in leaf very early in spring and holds its foliage late in fall. Grows very rapidly, almost as fast as cottonwood. Untrimmed, it makes a splendid windbreak and does it quickly. When trimmed it makes a suitable shade tree with slender, almost wiry branches.

THORNLESS LOCUST. A fine type, free of thorns. Our young stock in the nursery is straight and symmetrical. Grows fast. This selected grafted variety, minus thorns, should be used for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the West. Hardy and resistant to alkaline soils.

BOLLEANA POPLAR. A rapid growing columnar tree with silvery foliage. Pale green bark. Grows similar to Lombardy Poplar. Particularly adapted to the West.

OLIVE (Russian). An ornamental tree of special value. Attains a height of 30 feet or more. Bark and leaves a light green when young. Bark becomes darker as the tree grows older, and the leaves a silvery-white. It blooms profusely in June in small racemes, color of flower, yellow. Fragrant, an excellent tree for semi-arid districts. Very hardy.

HACKBERRY. One of the best street and shade trees for semi-arid sections. Withstood the drouth and heat of the 1934 to 1939 period better than any other trees. Is shapely; has strong limb structure and attractive foliage.

JUNIPERS

BURK. A shapely compact grafted tree which is silver-blue and holds its color very well over the winter season. It belongs to the Virginia group of junipers and stands shade better than the Colorado group. Is better for use on north or east foundations or other shady situations. Hardy. Drouth resistant when established.

CANAERT. An outstanding grafted variety of Virginia Juniper with attractive bluish bloomy fruits. It is somewhat loosely-limbed and shows at its best when grown in a semi-formal shape. Its deep green color is outstanding. Hardy everywhere except in the extreme Northwest.

SUTHERLAND. A grafted variety of the Colorado group; upright, medium growing; very regular and without any shearing makes a very shapely tree. One shearing each year keeps it very regular. Silver foliage which winter fades very little. Prefers plenty of sunlight. Very hardy and drouth resistant when established.

VON EHREN GLOBE. A low growing bush type which can be maintained in formal globe shape by two shearings each year. Bright green. Very hardy and drouth resistant.

CONCOLOR FIR. One of our finest evergreens for specimen planting. General shape like Colorado Spruce; needles one-half longer and not stiff and sharp like Spruce; blue-green. Hardy.

MUGHO PINE. A dwarf, globe-shape pine seldom attaining a height or breadth of more than six feet. Can be kept small by pruning.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

BARBERRY, THUNBERG. An excellent shrub for border edging, hedges and foundation planting. Beautiful coppery red in fall. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart.

CRANBERRYBUSH. Grows like Snowball. White flowers followed by beautiful clusters of red cranberry-like berries that hang on all winter. Hardy. Plant 6 to 7 feet apart.

DOGWOOD, CORAL. Bright red branches are very attractive in the winter, making a very pleasing contrast with evergreens and snow. White blossoms followed by a profusion of whitish-blue berries. Height 5 to 8 feet. Especially adapted to the North and Northwest.

HYDRANGEA, PEEGEE. Small white flowers borne in large pyramidal-shaped clusters during July and August when few other shrubs are in bloom; later they turn to rich shades of pink. Good for cutting, lasting as a winter decoration. Grows best when protected from afternoon sun. Height 3 to 5 feet.

HYDRANGEA, SNOWHILL. Starts blooming in June and continues until frost. Flowers rather round clusters, white, turning green. Grows best protected from the afternoon sun. Hardy.

MOCKORANGE, VIRGINAL. New, double flowering mockorange. Blooms again after the spring bloom. First bloom prolific. Very showy. Grows 5 to 10 feet high. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart.

SNOWBERRY. Flowers small, coral-pink, in June or July; foliage dark green; berries large, white, very showy and hang on well into winter. A fine low shrub in sun or shade. Very hardy.

SPIREA, FROEBEL. Similar to Anthony Waterer but hardier. Flowers are pink. Tips of new growth are purplish-red. A fine foundation shrub where low to medium height is desired. Also makes a fine low hedge, trimmed or untrimmed. Blooms nearly all summer. Very hardy. 3 to 4 feet high.

SUMAC, SHREDDED. Foliage cut more than common Sumac. Larger. Used for groupings. Height 8 to 12 feet. Beautiful fall color of foliage. Fine for high borders and for accent. Hardy.

WEIGELA, PINK. Flowers are large trumpet-shaped, bright pink and borne in great profusion. Very effective for groupings and borders. One of our showiest shrubs. 3 to 5 feet. Hardy in south half of Nebraska and Iowa, Kansas and eastern Colorado.

BITTERSWEET, AMERICAN. Noted for its clusters of orange-scarlet fruits which are so attractive in the fall and which are used for winter interior decoration. Very hardy.

FOR WINDBREAKS

ELM, RED. This species of elm is immune to phloem necrosis, a disease of the white (American) elm and its varieties. This disease has become quite serious, working west from Columbus, Ohio, to Manhattan, Kansas, but crossing north of the 40th parallel (Nebraska's southern boundary) very little. It is thought that little damage will occur north of this line. We suggest that southern Nebraska and Kansas planters use red elm for windbreaks and shelterbelts, rather than white elm.

HONEYSUCKLE, BELLE. The strongest growing of the bush honeysuckles. Adapted to back yard screens and low windbreaks. Very hardy.

CHINESE HEDGEWOOD. For quick effect. This dwarf Chinese (Siberian) Elm makes a fine clipped hedge, medium to high. It can also be side-trimmed only, and be grown into a living green wall 15 to 20 feet high, for windbreak or screen. Is very hardy and drouth-resistant. Plants selected for hedge purposes.

BUCKTHORN HEDGE. This is a super-hardy hedge plant. Is suitable for medium to high hedges; foliage is dark green and free of blights, rusts, and insects. At home in the Northwest. Very drouth-resistant. Very hardy and robust.

CORALBERRY, CHENAULT. New, improved. Small leaves. Pink flowers. Red fruit. Foliage free of mildew. Fine low shrub for trimmed hedges, 12 to 18 inches. May freeze back occasionally but should be cut back to 6 to 12 inches from ground early each spring and in a few weeks the desired hedge is re-established. One of the best for low hedges.

HONEYSUCKLE, BRIDE. Very fine for medium to high hedges, trimmed (4 to 8 feet) or untrimmed (8 to 12 feet). Is very hardy, drouth resistant and free of fungus and insects. Makes a very effective low wind-break 8 to 12 feet high or alley screen. Beautiful rose-colored bloom in May and attractive red currant-like berries in late summer and fall. Attracts birds.

HONEYSUCKLE, ZABEL. New. Similar to Bride (above) but blossoms are deeper red. Not quite as strong a grower and may be kept somewhat lower as a trimmed hedge (3 to 6 feet). Hardy and drouth resistant.

SPIREA, FROEBEL. One of the best plants for low to medium hedges in the severe conditions of the Plains section. Stands very low temperatures and drouth conditions. When untrimmed it grows from 2½ to 4 feet high and covers itself with attractive pink, rather flat, clusters of blossoms for quite a period in late spring. May be trimmed into a very compact formal hedge 18 to 30 inches high.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Our most popular dark red rose.

BETTY UPRICHARD. Delicate salmon-pink with live carmine on reverse of petals.

MRS. CHAS. BELL. Sport of Radiance. A popular shell-pink.

CLIMBING DOROTHY PERKINS. The standard of hardiness in climbing roses. Thrifty grower. Profuse bloomer in clusters of pink.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A large flowered hardy climbing rose. Fragrant, deep rose color.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This group of roses is stronger growing than Hybrid Tea roses. They produce one very heavy crop of large, full, beautiful blossoms in June and a few recurrent blossoms later. Are more hardy and require less winter protection. Plant back of Hybrid Tea roses, 3 to 4 feet apart.

PAUL NEYRON. Is said to be the largest of roses and a famous old Hybrid Perpetual. Clear pink. Plant is a model of vigor and hardiness.

J. B. CLARK. Grows and blooms much like Paul Neyron above. Is said to be indispensable. Color of bloom, dark red.

SNOW QUEEN (Fray Karl Druschki). Described a few years ago as the 'world's greatest white rose'. Its persistence under all sorts of discouragement makes it one of the world's best roses.

SHRUB ROSES

AUSTRIAN COPPER. A new shrub rose which is described as a 'tantalizing garden gem which is superb and unique in its truly dazzling colors - no other rose shows such intensity of coloring'. A combination of warm yellow, copper, orange and red. Very fragrant. It needs 5 feet of space and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

BELLE POITEVINE. A Hybrid Rugosa shrub rose, 3½ to 4 feet high and requires 4 foot spacings. Buds are long pointed; flowers, semi-double, large, rose-pink; recurrent bloom. Foliage dark, wrinkled. Very vigorous. Hardy. Fine for shrub border.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. Bush quite similar to Belle Poitevine (above) but bloom is double, white; fragrant. Recurrent bloom. Use the same. Very hardy.

ELM, HYBRID. These trees are grown from seed gathered from trees which are apparently hybrids of Chinese and American Elm. They show characteristics of both species. They are excellent for protective planting. Will probably withstand more drouth than American Elm and grow into larger trees than Chinese. Since Chinese Elm is immune to phloem necrosis it is assumed that at least one-half of these will be immune.

SODUS RASPBERRY. A purple raspberry of black-cap type. Very high quality, heavy bearer. Fine for dessert, canning, and preserves. Hardy. Becoming popular.